**In the Claims:**

1. (Currently Amended) A method for identifying a compound that inhibits a kinase having an ATP binding site comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a composition comprising the kinase having an ATP binding site, an analyte ~~capable of binding~~ which covalently binds to the ATP binding site of said kinase, and a test compound,

(b) detecting binding of said analyte to said ATP binding site using mass spectroscopy,

(c) comparing the mass peak of said analyte and kinase with the mass peak of said test compound and said kinase; and

~~(b)~~ (d) ~~detecting~~ determining whether said test compound inhibits said analyte from binding said ATP binding site ~~using a method selected from the group of: Western blot and mass spectrometry~~ wherein a test compound that diminishes the mass peak of said analyte and kinase ~~the binding of said analyte to said kinase~~ is an inhibitor of said kinase.

2. (Cancelled).

3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said test compound is a competitive inhibitor of said analyte.

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said analyte is p-flurosulfonylbenzoyl 5'-adenosine (FSBA).

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the FSBA is biotinylated.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the kinase comprises a conserved lysine in the ATP binding site.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 6, further comprising binding the analyte to the conserved lysine.

Claims 8-11 (Cancelled).

12. (Currently Amended) A method for identifying a compound that inhibits a kinase having an ATP binding site comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a composition comprising a kinase and an analyte that covalently binds to an ATP binding site of said kinase,

(b) detecting binding of said analyte to said ATP binding site using mass spectroscopy,

(c) contacting a composition comprising said kinase, said analyte, and a test compound, and

(d) detecting whether said test compound inhibits said analyte in step (c) from binding said ATP binding site using ~~a method selected from the group of: Western blot, and~~ mass spectrometry wherein a test compound that diminishes the mass peak of said analyte and kinase ~~the binding of said analyte to said kinase~~ is an inhibitor of said kinase.

13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the kinase comprises a conserved lysine in the ATP binding site.

14. (Previously presented) The method of claim 13, further comprising binding the analyte to the conserved lysine.

Claims 15-18. (Cancelled).

19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein said test compound is a competitive inhibitor of said analyte.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein said analyte is p-flurosulfonylbenzoyl 5'-adenosine (FSBA).

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein the FSBA is biotinylated.

22. (Currently Amended) A method for identifying a test compound that inhibits a kinase having and ATP binding site comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a composition comprising the kinase and test compound,

(b) contacting a composition comprising said kinase and said test compound with an analyte that covalently binds to the ATP binding site of said kinase, and

(c) detecting whether said test compound inhibits said analyte in step (b) from binding said ATP binding site using ~~a method selected from the group of: Western blot, and~~ mass spectrometry wherein a test compound that diminishes the mass peak of said analyte and kinase ~~the binding of said analyte to said kinase~~ is an inhibitor of said kinase

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein the kinase comprises a conserved lysine in the ATP binding site.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 23, further comprising binding the analyte to the conserved lysine.

Claims 25-27. (Cancelled).

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein said test compound is a competitive inhibitor of said analyte.

29. (Previously presented) The method of claim 22, wherein said analyte is p-flurosulfonylbenzoyl 5'-adenosine (FSBA).

30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 29, wherein said FSBA is biotinylated.

31. (Withdrawn) A method for identifying a protein kinase having an ATP binding site comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a composition comprising the protein kinase with an analyte capable of bind said kinase, and

(b) detecting whether analyte binds to said kinase.

32. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 31, wherein said analyte is p-flurosulfonylbenzoyl 5'-adenosine (FSBA).

33. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 32, wherein the FSBA is biotinylated.

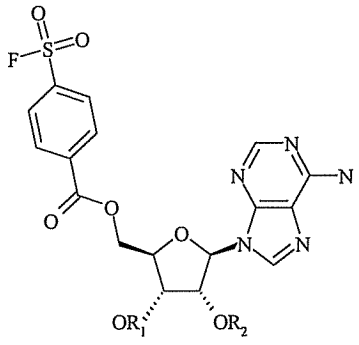
34. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 31, further comprising contacting said protein kinase with a kinase inhibitor.

35. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 31, wherein said detecting step comprises using Western blot.

36. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 31, wherein said detecting step comprises using LC/MS.

37. (Withdrawn) A compound of Formula I

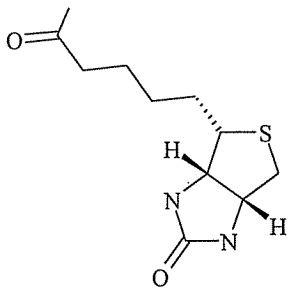
(I)



where

$R_1$ and $R_2$ are independently H or biotin as represented by Formula II:

(II)



38. (Withdrawn) A process for making a compound of Formula I comprising the steps of:

a) dissolving (+)-Biotin, 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate in dry N,N-dimethylformamide and heating;

b) cooling the solution of step a);

c) adding di-isopropylcarbodiimide to the solution of step b); and

d) adding the solution of step c) to an ice-cold solution of 5'-(4-fluorosulphonylbenzoyl) adenosine 1DMF and diisopropylethylamine; and

e) adding N,N-dimethylaminopyridine in dry DMF to the solution of step d) and warming slowly.

39. (Withdrawn) A process for making a compound of Formula I comprising the steps of:

a) dissolving (+)-Biotin, 2-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate, N-hydroxybenzotriazole·$H_2O$, N,N-dimethylaminopyridine and 5'-(4-fluorosulphonylbenzoyl) adenosine in dry N,N-dimethylformamide;

b) chilling the solution of step a);

c) adding N,N-diisopropylethylamine to the solution of step b); and

d) warming the solution of step c) to room temperature and stirring;

40. (Withdrawn) A method for identifying the mode of action of a test compound that inhibits a first enzyme having a first ATP binding site comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a composition comprising the first enzyme having a first ATP binding site, an analyte capable of binding to the first ATP binding site of said enzyme,

and a test compound, wherein the ratio of concentration of analyte to test compound is at least 1:1; and

(b) detecting whether said test compound inhibits said analyte from binding said first ATP binding site, wherein diminution of analyte binding to the first ATP binding site indicates competitive inhibition by said test compound.

41. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 40, further comprising:

(a) contacting a composition comprising a second enzyme having a second ATP binding site, an analyte capable of binding to the second ATP binding site of said second enzyme, and said test compound;

(b) detecting whether said test compound inhibits said an analyte from binding said second ATP binding site; and

(c) determining if said test compound is a selective inhibitor of said enzyme.

42. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 41, wherein said test compound that diminishes binding of said analyte to said first enzyme but does not diminish binding of said an analyte to said second enzyme is a selective inhibitor of said first enzyme.